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N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 14, 1921, Temperature 46.

Barometer 30.30 Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 45

January 14, 1920, Temperature 51

No. 18,158.

六月四日 號五十一正年一千九百一十二英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

CRIME IN IRELAND.

A RENEWED OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE.

MYSTEROUS OUTRAGE.

LONDON, January 14.

There has been a renewed outbreak of violence in Ireland. Police were ambushed near Cross Maglen in Armagh. Two constables were seriously wounded. A relief force from Cross Maglen was also ambushed and one constable was killed and another wounded.

Mr. William McGrath, K. C., one of the leading members of the Irish Bar was mortally wounded by armed men who raided his house. The outrage is a mystery as Mr. McGrath did not participate in politics.

ASIATICS IN LONDON.

LIMEHOUSE CHINESE MOSTLY WELL CONDUCTED.

COLONY GREATLY REDUCED.

LONDON, January 14.

The recent press outcry with regard to the conduct of Chinese and other Asiatic residents in the East End of London was referred to at the London Sessions to-day when the appeal of a Chinese against a fine and a recommendation for deportation which were made against him for keeping a disorderly house resulted in the cancellation of the deportation recommendation owing to the appellant's past good character and because he was married to an Englishwoman. Sir Ernest Wild, for the appellant, said that as a result of the newspaper campaign the Chinese colony in Limehouse had been reduced from 4,000 to 300 and the places of these Chinese, who were mostly well conducted were taken by people of another nationality who were very much worse.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

ALL THE TREATY CONDITIONS FULFILLED.

BERLIN, January 14.

Herr Goessler, the Minister of Defence, declared that Germany has now fulfilled all the conditions of the Treaty as regards the reduction of the army which now consisted only of 86,000 men and 4,000 officers. As a result of the surrender of tonnage in compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings, Germany had actually fewer ships than the Treaty allowed her. The flying arm no longer existed. Referring to the reported massing of Polish troops on the border of Upper Silesia, the Minister said that there were 14,000 regular troops and 50,000 irregular troops. The situation was serious as the troops allowed Germany were consequently insufficient.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

THE HAGUE, January 14.

The upper Chamber approved the convention to be concluded at Caracas on May 11 providing for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

GREEK OFFENSIVE.

DEVELOPING ON A VAST SCALE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.

It is understood that the Greek offensive is developing on a vast scale. It is expected that Greeks are about to occupy Eskişehir, an important Kemalist centre and the railhead for Angora. The Nationalists are displaying great activity in sending reinforcements to that place. It is reported that Mustapha Kemal has gone to the front. Meanwhile the operations have created a deep impression in all circles but the newspapers offer no comment.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, January 14.

M. Raoul Péret has agreed to form a Cabinet.

LATER.

M. Péret is President of the Chamber of Deputies.

AMBASSADOR RECALLED TO LONDON.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Sir Auckland Geddes is shortly proceeding to London in response to a summons to confer with the Premier and Lord Curzon.

THE TENNIS TEST MATCH.

MELBOURNE, January 14.

The tennis test match was continued. Tilden beat O'Hara Wood 8-6, 6-2; and Johnston beat Brookes 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. Patterson and Hawkes beat Tilden and Washburn 6-3, 7-5.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

WEEKLY RETURN SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE.

LONDON, January 14.

The official review for the week ended January 10 shows that there were 83 outrages in Ireland, a slight increase over the previous week, a feature of which was the numbers of raids upon rate collectors' offices from which £8,962 was stolen. There were twelve attacks upon the Crown Forces in which two persons were killed and 20 wounded. Internment orders now total 1,293.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2'11 7/16

Today's opening rate 2'11 7/16

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BOMBAY MILLHANDS.

BOMBAY, January 13th. A serious disturbance broke out at the Robinson Mill. The men demanded pay and bonus in view of January 13th being a holiday. The manager endeavoured to explain the impossibility of payment at such short notice, but he was howled down, tripped up and stoned. The police were called in but they were stoned. Several were injured. A Police Superintendent at length fired two shots in the air, making the men pause and enabling the Police to make a baton charge beating back the crowd. Forty-nine arrests were made.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 14th. An official statement from India shows a great shortage of food. A state of famine has been declared in a part of the Bombay Presidency. Crops are suffering from lack of rain in widespread areas and there is scarcity of food in many parts. The famine in Hyderabad prevailing since last year is now increasing in intensity, 77,000 Indians being on relief work there.

GOVERNMENT WOOL SURPLUS.

LONDON, January 14th. The Ministry of Munitions announces that the Government has accepted the scheme for the disposal of surplus wool stocks by a company which will be registered in Melbourne and styled the British Australian Wool Realisation Association, of which the proprietors will be Australian wool growers. The agency contract will be arranged between His Majesty's Government and the association for sale or commission by the latter of the British wool. It is expected that similar agency arrangements will be made as regards New Zealand and other wool and sheepskin to be sold by the British Government. The association will be governed by a directorate of 11, of which 5 directors will be London and 6 in Melbourne. There will also be an Australian advisory council, consisting of 18 representatives of the Australian wool industry.

The total surplus wool amounts to 1,600,000 bales. The book value is £6 millions, half of which will be capitalised and £3 millions will form the capital of the new company.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

ER PISO, January 14th. The forces of General Francisco Murguia, ex-Commander of the Northern Zone, under Carranza, attacked the Federal troops in the State of San Luis Potosí, but were repulsed.

SANTA CRUZ LOOTING.

BUENOS AIRES, January 14th. The Government has sent troops to Santa Cruz district, owing to strikers and bandits looting property of landowners some of whom took refuge in Puerto Gallegos while others have fled to the Chilean frontier.

The British cruiser *Peterfield* has gone to Mardel Plate from Monte Video. An Argentine naval force has been landed at Puerto Gallegos to deal with any emergency.

FATAL ACT OF COURTESY.

BOSTON, January 14th. Gervaise Elwes was killed through an act of courtesy. He alighted from the train from New York with his wife, and stooped to pick up and give the conductor the latter's overcoat which had fallen on the ground. He was struck by a moving train and killed.

FRENCH TRADE CRISIS.

PARIS, January 14th. A Havas message says:— Interviewed by *Excelsior* on the present trade crisis, M. Laroque, Secretary of the Producers' Confederation, expressed confidence that the crisis in France, at least, will have spent itself a few weeks hence on account, chiefly, of the coal strike which are now shrinking gradually.

The Secretary of the Iron and Steel Producers' Syndicate expressed a similar opinion, stating that all plants turning out material for re-building the war-torn districts or for railways are now working to their full capacity.

Motor-car manufacturers are experiencing a severe crisis of their own, which, however, is world-wide. The textile and canning industries only are working short hours. The trade papers point out how surprisingly few so far have been the failures of any serious dimensions.

The crisis brought to light perhaps an unsuspected solidarity among the manufacturers engaged in the same or similar business. It is a common occurrence of a reputable manufacturer in temporary difficulties being helped to his feet again by brother manufacturers his yesterday's and to-morrow's competitors.

The banks are keeping the situation well in hand. The French system, which so often was criticized for being too cautious and conservative, is weathering out much better than the system in some other countries where banks' funds were largely tied up in business during the last years of inflation. The French banks, which, as a rule, keep large liquid assets always handy, are experiencing little trouble in keeping pace with deflation.

According to the provisional statistics,

the aggregate amount of all taxes in 1920

exceeded £490,000,000, being some 74 per

cent. above the 1919 figure.

BUSINESS NOTICES

EVENING DRESS WEAR

COMPRISING

ALL THE NECESSARY ESSENTIALS.

DRESS TIES

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DRESS SHIRTS

STUDS

DRESS VESTS

CUFF BUTTONS

KID GLOVES

THE CHINA MAIL

EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

SHIPYARD DESTROYED.

BIG BLAZE AT BAILEY'S.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

As the result of a disastrous fire which broke out in suspicious circumstances late last night W. S. Bailey's shipyard at Tokawan, Kowloon, is now little more than a smouldering mass of ruins. Great as the blaze was, it would have been even more terrible had the flames reached the oil store, some little distance apart from the other buildings, the only structure left standing. As it was the offices, stores, pattern shop, mould loft, and other buildings were all gutted, together with two wooden ships in the course of construction on the slips.

About 12.5 this morning the general alarm was raised. Ten minutes later Mr. King, A.S.P., with the Kowloon Brigade and No. 2 Engine arrived to find the shipyard in flames. The Firefloat and the Hongkong Brigade were immediately summoned, and in the meantime every effort was made to check the ever-growing flames, but with little success, for as the firemen attacked them in one place they appeared to spring up in another. Fanned by a north-easterly wind, the flames had soon enveloped the whole yard with the exception of the oil store, which fortunately escaped destruction. With the exception of the office itself, all the buildings were of wood and burned with great intensity. In the small hours of this morning the walls and roof of the office and store fell in. It was not until eight o'clock that the flames were finally got under control, and the main body of firemen, exhausted by their long and strenuous fight, were able to leave the yard in charge of a few firemen who continued to play hoses on the smouldering ruins.

A visit to the shipyard this morning revealed a woeful sight. All the buildings, with the exception of the oil store and the fitting shop, were a mass of charred ruins, while nothing but ashes remained of the two wooden ships under construction. Nothing but the safe was saved from the office and the damage, which has not yet been estimated in figures, is very extensive.

The cause of the fire, which is said to have originated in the blacksmith's store, is at present uncertain. The Indian watchman holds that lighted candles left in the blacksmith's store by workmen knocking off at midnight caused the blaze. Rumours of foul play rise this morning seem to find substantiation in the fact that the fire appeared to have broken out in at least three separate places, but there again, the vagaries of the wind may have been responsible.

Thanks are due to the dancers at the Kowloon Dock Ball last night who sent hot coffee and other refreshments to the toiling firemen.

OBITUARY.

MR. C. J. HIGGINBOTHAM.

DEATH AT SOURABAYA.

The news of the death of Charles J. Higginbotham, a popular resident of Hongkong, in Sourabaya on January 12th, has come as a shock to his many friends in the Colony. Mr. Higginbotham was an assistant in the firm of John D. Hutchison and Company, King's Buildings.

Mr Higginbotham's home was in Brisbane, Queensland. He first came to Hongkong in 1907 as a teacher in the Ellis Kadoorie School. About 1910 he joined the Bandman Company as an actor, and went on tour. Some nine years ago he entered the employ of John D. Hutchison & Co.

For some time his health had not been of the best, and in November last he was ordered to take a trip. Accordingly he accepted the opportunity of making a voyage

with his friend Captain Walker, the master of the steamer "Hai Yang", bound for Sourabaya. The weather was bad, and the rough treatment the ship received aggravated his illness. He was suffering from gastritis. When the ship arrived in Sourabaya, it was found necessary to transfer him to the hospital. It was there that death occurred.

Mr. Higginbotham was about 36 years of age, and unmarried. He belonged to the Phoenix Club and the Kowloon Bowling Club, and being of a genial character, had many friends. Much sympathy is extended to his parents, who reside in Brisbane.

OXFORD-STREET.

NEW DANCING HALL.

£1,500,000 SCHEME.

London is to have the largest and finest concert and dancing hall in the world.

The new building, costing nearly £1,500,000, is being erected on the large vacant site on the south side of Oxford-street, W., opposite Messrs. D. H. Evans and Co.'s premises, between Oxford-circus and Bond-street.

The concert room, which will be above the dancing hall, will have accommodation for a large orchestra and will be reserved entirely for classical and sacred music. In the dancing hall it will be possible for 2,000 couples to be on the floor at one time.

Hopes are entertained that the hall will be ready next summer. The London County Council granted a provisional licence for the hall.

MIROWA AND PODOLSKY.

ART DANSEUSE AND PIANIST.

CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY.

Lover of artistic dancing and of the better music are promised a rare opportunity next Wednesday, night, when Vera Mirowa and Leo Podolsky appear in a concert at the Theatre Royal. They come to Hongkong in the course of a tour of the East—a tour which has been highly successful, judging by the enthusiastic plaudits of the press in the countries they have visited.

Vera Mirowa is a dancer of the highest attainments, described as the Russian Isadora Duncan, and Mr. Podolsky is a pianist, also from Russia. It is said that the East has never seen a finer and more imaginative exponent of the art of dancing than Miss Mirowa. They have recently appeared in the Straits, and the audiences there were most lavish in their praise of her dancing.

Mr. Podolsky has had an enviable record in the world of Music. He began his studies under Lalovitch in Odessa, and followed that master to Cracow and Vienna. In Cracow he stayed for six years, winning the first prize. Afterwards he went to Vienna. There he gained the Rubinstein and Liszt prizes. While a student at the Royal Musical Academy he was the only foreigner to be awarded a Fellowship by the Ministry of Art and Music. He graduated from the Academy with the first prize and a concert tour endowment that enabled him to make appearances in Paris, Berlin, and London, in each place with brilliant success. He made a concert tour through Russia, Siberia, China and Japan by special permission of the Czar's Government, being released from military service for the purpose.

A well-known Government official tells a story apropos of the precautions being taken at Whitehall in view of the Sinn Fein menace, of one permanent official, the head of his department, who issued stringent instructions that no one, no matter who, was to be allowed into his department without a special permit. The next morning he himself turned up without his, and, acting on his own instruction, his subordinate refused to let him go to his room. He lived in a remote suburb and could not go back, so he spent half an hour storming at the attendants and kicking himself. But they could only reply that their orders were imperative. At length he got over the difficulty by filling in a form asking to see himself, and was escorted to his own room and introduced to himself by one of his own messengers.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921.

KWANGTUNG MINING.

ANOTHER CONCESSION.

LOAN BY MR. C. E. RICHARDSON.

The *Canton Times* publishes the text of an agreement made on October 25, 1918, between Charles Edward Richardson of Hongkong, merchant of the first part, the Military Governor of the Province of Kwangtung, China, of the second part, the Commissioner of Finance of the Province of Kwangtung, of the third part, and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Province of Kwangtung, of the fourth part.

In consideration of a loan of one hundred thousand dollars (Hongkong Currency) made by Mr. Richardson "for the general purpose of the peaceful administration of the provincial Government," the whole of the revenue and income of that Department of the Mining Bureau of Kwangtung covering the district of Haifung, Lukfung, Waiying and Heungshan was pledged and hypothecated to the lender as security for its repayment.

In addition, the Military Governor and Commissioner of Finance agreed to grant to Mr. Richardson "the right to search for, prospect and work (in accordance with the mining laws and regulations of China as existing at the present time) all mines, metals and minerals which may hereafter be discovered or opened in upon or under any public or government land in any part of the province of Kwangtung except in the case of those mines, metals and minerals which have already been discovered or opened or worked by other people prior to Mr. Richardson's application for the same."

The *Canton Times* makes the following comment on the agreement. Mu Yung-hsien and Yang Wing-tai did not scruple about giving the same concession to two different parties. In 1918, they borrowed \$100,000 from a Mr. Richardson, an American, and in consideration of this personal accommodation, they magnanimously gave him the prior right to develop mining interests on "all government and public land throughout the province." Later on, in April, 1920, for another personal accommodation of \$100,000 another contract was entered into with a British Syndicate represented by Major Louis Cassel and Shun Pak-ming, which virtually gave this British Syndicate a monopoly of the coal mining rights in the whole province of Kwangtung. It would be interesting to know whether Major Cassel knew of Mr. Richardson's contract. Apparently he did not. But Mu Yung-hsien and Yang Wing-ai must have known of it for they were parties to it.

Beginning to-morrow, Chevalo and Palermo, whose successful season at the Theatre Royal closes to-night, will appear for a few performances at the New Victoria Theatre. There will be performances Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, with a matinee on Wednesday. Few entertainments that Hongkong has had in many years have proved as popular as that given by these two distinguished performers.

DARING ARMED ROBBERY.

FLAT RANSACKED.

INMATES BOUND AND GAGGED.

SMART POLICE CAPTURES.

The alarm of robbers having been raised in Cuttle Fish Lane, West Point, at one o'clock this morning, Inspector Willis with a strong posse proceeded to the scene of the excitement where he entered the second floor of a house in which all the inmates had been bound and gagged and huddled together in a small cubicle. According to the mistress of the house, she was awakened about 12.20 by the door of the flat being burst open. Before she could give the alarm, five men armed with revolvers and daggers entered, and after rendering the inmates helpless ransacked the house, breaking open every box and stealing clothing, jewellery, and money to the total value of \$961. The alarm was raised by the inmates of the floor below after the robbers had left.

In pursuit of the robbers Inspector Willis, accompanied by some Chinese detectives, rushed to the first floor of an empty house in an adjacent street and there found three men, two of whom were so taken by surprise that they were handcuffed before they could offer any resistance. The other man drew a revolver, but before he could use it, one of the detectives knocked it out of his hand. Still refusing to surrender, the man rushed to the verandah and climbed over to the house next door. A detective followed him over and caught him hiding under a bed. This man was found to be wearing three silk coats which formed part of the booty. Later, a visit was paid to another house in the vicinity and the other two men were arrested with the remainder of the stolen property in their possession. The jewellery was found hidden in their shoes. These men were also removed to the station and locked up. Two loaded revolvers, one pistol and four daggers were found on the captured men. Some gags, wire and ropes were also found.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per a.s. "Haiching," yesterday:—Mrs Phillips and Mr Puhlovski.

Per a.s. "Manila Maru," yesterday:—Mr and Mrs J. E. Beard, Miss A. L. Beard, Mr A. H. Baker, Miss M. J. Davis and Mr E. W. Fote.

The police yesterday recovered from the harbour at Kowloon Bay, the remains of a Chinese woman, aged about 35 years. From the appearance of the body, the unfortunate woman is thought to have met her death under very suspicious circumstances. The body has been removed to the public mortuary for identification, while the police are making enquiries.

NAVIGATION TO-DAY.

SAFETY IN WIRELESS.

WILL OFFICERS BE REQUIRED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Admiral W. H. Bullard, Director of Naval Communications, in a paper read before the Franklin Institute here, said wireless telegraphy is making navigation simple and safe. "There will be a time," he said, "when ships will be without chronometers and will be in constant wireless touch with New York until they reach the British channel. This is not a dream; it is near at hand.

"By means of the radio compass a ship can get her bearings when she calls for it anywhere along the coast of the United States. This instrument has already saved ships which were headed straight for the shore.

"The depth of water under the ship can now be accurately determined by the hydrophone, which works on the reflection from the ocean bottom of the sound of the ship's propeller. By this device shallow water can be avoided, and even the proximity of icebergs detected. Ships also can communicate with each other by underwater waves sent out by oscillators.

"Hurricanes can be detected by sensitive radio telephones, and even the general direction of storms is felt on wireless receiving apparatus. The time is now sent broadcast by coastal stations, and by the time given for certain longitudes the ship can tell its location. Weather warnings and location of wrecks, derelicts and icebergs are given out."—(Reuters.)

SHAKESPEARE INDECENT!

SW SS SHOCKED.

BAD EFFECT ON TOWN'S REPUTATION.

Nobody would accuse the French-Swiss stage of excessive prudery, nor have British playwrights much to learn from it in the way of Puritanism. Yet an English play is the first to arouse the wrath of the Swiss censor.

A few nights ago, says the Lucerne correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, a Geneva company produced at Lausanne M. Guy de Pourtales's translation of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

The next day the manager of the theatre received a message from the Chief of Police intimating that he had many complaints from the public protesting against the pornographic tendency of the play. In future such indecent spectacles, which could only "have a bad effect upon the fair reputation of the town" must not be tolerated.

A Chinese child which upset a pot of boiling congee about a fortnight ago has died from the scalds.

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DEATH.

HIGGINBOTHAM.—At Sourabaya, on the 12th inst., Charles J. Higginbotham (of John D. Higginbotham & Co.).

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE'

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1921.

ADVERSARIA.

I rubbed my eyes on Tuesday, when asses. I opened the Morning Post. There, under the heading of "Houses Wanted," I saw that a good home was wanted for a donkey. With the present housing shortage, who should any ass be allowed to claim one? Or was the advertisement an ironic suggestion that anyone expecting to get a house these days is an ass? Then I looked and saw that the advertisement came from Government House, and we know that our Governor has doubts of the existence of a housing shortage.

A foreign journalist in China has drawn unworthy upon us all the selves, crushing wrath of the Asian Review.

A Japanese magazine devoted to the policy of proving that white men are not as superior as they think themselves. It says we journalists in the East are "always ready to hold a candle to the devil, and thereby make a comfortable living." The first part may be true, but the bit that comes after "thereby" is wrong. It is not a comfortable life we lead. Our indignant contemporary goes on to say that no first rate foreign journalist cares to come to the side of

the world, thousands of miles away from his home, for permanent stay, because he can do better in his home country. He can there make a name for himself, and even rise to be Premier. This upset all my ideas of glory, for I really thought that "Adversarius" was a good name to make, and that I enjoyed a better reputation than Lloyd George. But the real position of us all is clearly stated in the next sentence, which says "only the journalists who fail to make any stand in the growing competitive field in their home countries, and consequently find it extremely difficult to keep their body and soul together, make for the East." That should humble us. Personally, speaking for myself, I think it may even do me good. I am going to clip it out and paste it in my Bible, so that when I am tempted to become too self-conceited, I can look at it and reflect with shame that I am not even a Cabinet Minister.

I have not been unduly impressed by ASQUITH'S the glamour of the book cheap papers at

Home that Mrs. Asquith's memoirs were in "bad taste." When Bishop Welton in Durham Cathedral hinted the same thing, I was practically satisfied that it must be a really good book. My impression is now confirmed by the few trustworthy reviewers who have read it. I haven't had the chance yet myself. The Hong Kong Club has a copy; and I am told there is still a fairly long waiting list for it. The redeeming feature of such unjust attacks is that they promote circulation.

The amateur asks questions. "Why do you shore call that a ice shore?" It is the windward side of the island, and I thought leeward meant the opposite of windward. So it does. don't you see how point of view comes in? That is a ice shore, to

us on this boat; because it is to leeward of us. To a man on the island it would be the windward shore, but he is in no danger, and we are. His leeward shore, if we sailed round to the safer anchorage, would be to windward of us. It all depends who's speaking, you see. Our dangerous ice shore is to the leeward of us, though it is to windward of him.

There are people PERMISSION who look at the sea to RESIDE. Peak residents with envy, as being lifted above all the petty annoyances of life on the lower level. But even up there they are not immune. They are now officially reminded that Ordinance 8 of 1918 requires them to apply to the Colonial Secretary for formal permission to continue to reside up there. I have been requested to compose a "Hymn of (Ordinance) 8," but why should I? You couldn't sing it if I did.

Rumours about BANKS are always to be believed. If there is RUMOURS, it is the slightest justification for them they precipitate and intensify the mischief. Publication of them does not do good. If they are baseless, so much the worse. I heard of clerks asking leave of absence one day this week to run and withdraw their savings from the Banque Industrielle. Now that it appears there was no need for this panic, they must be feeling a little foolish. Even after the paper tried to reassure them, there was a continuation of the "run," which shows that a paper may start a fire it cannot quench.

When a local lecturer WAR AND appears to tell us that ART. Christ was pro-war, I merely shrug my shoulders, spread my palms, raise my eyebrows, and enquire "What's the game?" Certain forms of humour entail blatant falsehood, and such lies are not immoral because they do not deceive. But when the same lecturer seems to inform us in all seriousness that war encourages art, I am overcome with foolish desire towards fierce controversy. Having lived through one or two wars, and been interested in art all along, I have formed certain opinions. I reflect that the Boer war gave us Kipling's Absent-minded Beggar and Alfred Austin's what d'you call it? These were, presumably, artistic poems. I run over the literature and pictures produced during and since the Great Gas War, and find that I dare not itemize the artistic harvest. If I named names, somebody would be sure to tell me that I was blaspheming a great artist. So I refrain from fierce controversy. I calm myself with a cigar. And I even go the length of admitting that there must be something in the theory that war is good for art, because so many other nasty things are good for art. Phthisis is a splendid help to literature. Think of R.J.S. Vice is good for it. Think of Wilde. Opium is helpful. Think of De Quincey and Coleridge and Francis Thompson. Booze and lechery serve poetry. Think of Robert Burns. Why shouldn't war nurse art, when these other beastly things do? The suggestion that art flourishes in spite of, rather than because of, such things, must be irrelevant. So I won't offer it.

Against the BISHOPS AS form Bill in LEGISLATORS. 1881, twenty one bishops voted, and only two for it. They said it threatened our Constitution, which was "the best that ever was since the creation of the world." Bishop Horsley went further. He said he did not know what the mass of the people in any country have to do with the laws but to obey them. When popular education came up (1839) the Archbishop of Canterbury and nearly all the bishops opposed it. The Bishop of Exeter explained why. "Looking at the poor as a class," he said, "they could not expect that those who were assigned by Providence to the laborious occupations of life should be able largely to cultivate their intellects."

"Roderick Random" of the Daily Press, ACCIDENTS, noting the numerous serious accidents to tram passengers (not all of which are reported) offered an excellent suggestion on Thursday morning. He suggested the use of posters like those put up by the London Traffic Combine, with warnings in Chinese. If the Government did its duty, it would insist upon some copyist. The "sword" passage is entirely inconsistent with the greater bulk of plain precept commanding non-resistance and meekness. "My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight." I would like to add, for the comfort of sincere believers, that they need not jump to the common but erroneous conclusion that because the reports of the teaching of Jesus contain inaccuracies, mistakes, and deliberate interpolations, they are logically bound to dismiss the whole. A coherent and consistent ethic and philosophy can be discovered by careful study of the garbled reports we call the gospels. But no honest man can find or believe after such a study that Jesus approved of war.

the time schedule will not permit conductors to observe it, it should be altered. There is no excuse for a place like Hongkong going New York's fatal craze for speed.

Isn't it queer how stories often stories are told HAVE to convey one point POINTS, that is relatively unimportant to the point the teller misses? I have frequently noticed it. "Roderick Random" told one in the Daily Press this week, he intended point of which was that the Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to be happy though married," used to dress and appear "like a tramp. In telling the story, my colleague explains that he and a lady companion saw Mr. Hardy sitting in the public gardens, and that the lady remarked: "I think the police might keep tramps out of these beautiful gardens." That is the salient point for me, that any lady could feel that way. Why shouldn't a tramp sit in a beautiful public garden? Where would she preferably have him sit? We should an unoffending tramp be shamed by the police? I cannot believe this lady could have been a lady. She may have been a sister of the "lady" of whom Mrs. Asquith tells. On hearing that many children were starving in Germany, she said "Thank God for that." I do not think I had better tell you what I think of such "ladies." It would not look nice in print. But I think the angels might keep such ladies out of heaven.

The culture of Etan REVISED was won on the battle VERSION. [N.B.—This inverted apophysis must not be attributed to Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh.]

Think not there is one Calvary BUT TRUE, alone.

Nor say the soul of truth but ones can die. In every age the mob cries, "Crucify!" In every age the Pharisees are known. Who speaks for truth must plead to hearts of stone. Who fights for truth must face the cynic lie. Must know the martyr's fiery agony. In every age, till wrong is overthrown.

It costs from \$1.88 to wheat. \$2.36 to produce a bushel of wheat in America, and on October 1 the farmers were getting only \$1.70 a bushel for their product. So there were complaints, and various proposals for putting things right. One was that the farmers themselves should hold the corn till the price went up. For this purpose they would require to be financed. The New York Tribune had a telling cartoon in two panels, one showing the reception of wheat at a mill, and the other showing wheat gamblers by a smiling and obliging banker, and the other showing the latter's horror when approached by the producers. "We can't loan money for speculation," he was represented as saying to the farmers. The diversity of opinion in the American Press shows that it isn't a simple problem. Some, ignoring the existence of middlemen and speculators, argue that the law of supply and demand should be allowed to operate. Others try to show that a hold-up would not raise the price to the farmer, owing to the world's bumper crops. Others plead for the farmer that a worse collapse would follow the artificial inflation. A few note that the profits go to the middlemen. There is, so far as I can see, no solution.

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Ruskin did that, he did it dishonestly.

Chiefly owing to the THESE "shrinking from religious controversy," popular ignorance of the nature of these valuable books continues amazingly profound, in view of the mass of published scholarship available. This ignorance extends, not only to how they were written, and when, but to their visible and analysable contents. Rathbone Greg has expressed unfeigned amazement that the Home papers that was more illuminating, as regards conditions at Home, than all the articles in all the Home papers that I get. Talking of the Defence of the Realm regulations which our natural tyrants still retain for their comfort, he pointed out that their main effect has been to inspire in the minds of the people—once the most law respecting people in the world—a contempt for the law. He instanced the regulation which forbids you to buy a bottle of whisky on such foundations." As Jermiah said: "The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests rule through their means, and the people have to have it."

These books were NO PRINTERS all written by THEN hand, and every copy, until comparatively recently, was copied by hand. You can understand how innocent mistakes in copying must have been made. We know that others not innocent were purposely made—cheeky additions and interpolations by propagandists. Dates are conjectural, but it is generally agreed that about sixty years elapsed before any report was written in Hebrew, but the oldest known copies are in Greek. We have no Hebrew original that corresponds at all with the Greek from which our English version is made.

Matthew is said (by Papias) to have been written in Hebrew, but the oldest known copies are in Greek. We have no Hebrew original that corresponds at all with the Greek from which our English version is made. The internal evidence that it is a compilation, and not a report by an eyewitness, is overwhelming. So on and so on through the New Testament the scholars take us until we no longer dare take, as Mr. Mackintosh did, any single text as an argument. But that does not debar us from tracing the general trend of the teaching, which is plainly and unmistakably against the conclusion of the local lecturer, that war is the foundation of all art and of all virtue.

He tells us that he visited learned to be virtuous in the trenches, that he began to be a better man there. He is mistaken. It required the beginnings of virtue to go to the trenches, in the first place. Surely he will admit that. Personally, I believe that he began to be virtuous, as we all do, before he was old enough to be a soldier, and that he began to be vicious, as we all do, at the same time. War has nothing to do with virtue, certainly not as a foundation. All or any human activity may be the foundation of virtue in that sense, as a were occasion for the exercise of it.

In a like manner, art has concerned itself with all human business, and where war has been the chief business of a people, war will figure largely in that people's art. But that is not what Mr. Mackintosh says, when he calls war the foundation of art. As to war itself, we need not go to Ruskin for justification of it, nor may we drag in the Teacher of Peace with that aim. Commonsense supplies all the argument necessary for definitive war.

To recognize war as the foundation of art and virtue would be mischievous, and encourage offensive war. If we would encourage art and virtue, naturally we would favour the laying of the necessary foundation, and be eager for it, and keen on it. The chief evil Christians have to battle against is the evil this lecturer's teaching would implant and foster in them. They are required to cultivate spirits that are not pugnacious but meek, not belligerent but loving. If the lecturer really means what he says, that is a battle in which he is not winning.

Although Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh AND WAR, shrinks from any kind of religious controversy" (why?) he made in yesterday's morning paper the statement that "there are many men who would like to believe that the Bible is not authentic." That has been very distressing news to some Christians, especially as they have also learned that there are many prominent clergy, bishops, canons, and learned theologians, affirming as a fact what those others would "like to believe." Mr. Mackintosh must be well aware that the isolated text he chose to connect Christ with approval of war is now widely admitted by learned scholars to have been an interpolation not Christ's own words, but put in by a later copyist. The "sword" passage is entirely inconsistent with the greater bulk of plain precept commanding non-resistance and meekness.

IRISH WIT, infurated Englishman, warned with

arguing, "do we get out of Ireland?" "Sure," retorted Mac.

What, the question shouldn't be what, but when?" An aesthetic read BILL BOARDS or writes in to ask ETC. why I do not start a protest against the unsightly mural advertisement beginning to disfigure Hongkong. My own trouble isn't billboards, so much as board bills.

Truth, it is generally conceded, (HUMANITY) is a good thing. Love, by the same test, is another good thing. Yet these two good things do not go together. Where love is, truth is hardest to find. The most loyal servant of the truth is the man who does not care, who has no affections. Truth is careless of consequences; love is not. To the man who is not entangled in special sympathies, partialities, or attachments, and to whom truth is the only object of

attachments. Such an one

draws the consequences of research along lines that threaten his loves.

After all, it is the normal, affectionate man who populates the earth. The pure, cold intellectual is a sport, a rarity, a foreigner. Perhaps partisans, men of bias and prejudice, should receive as much consideration as the cold-blooded scientist. Who do you think?

I had a brief chat THAT SLUT with a man just DORI back from Home,

that was more illuminating, as regards conditions at Home, than all the articles in all the Home papers that I get. Talking of the Defence of the Realm regulations which our natural

tyrants still retain for their comfort, he pointed out that their main effect has been to inspire in the minds of the people—once the most law respecting people in the world—a contempt for the law.

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So on and so on through the New

Testament the scholars take us

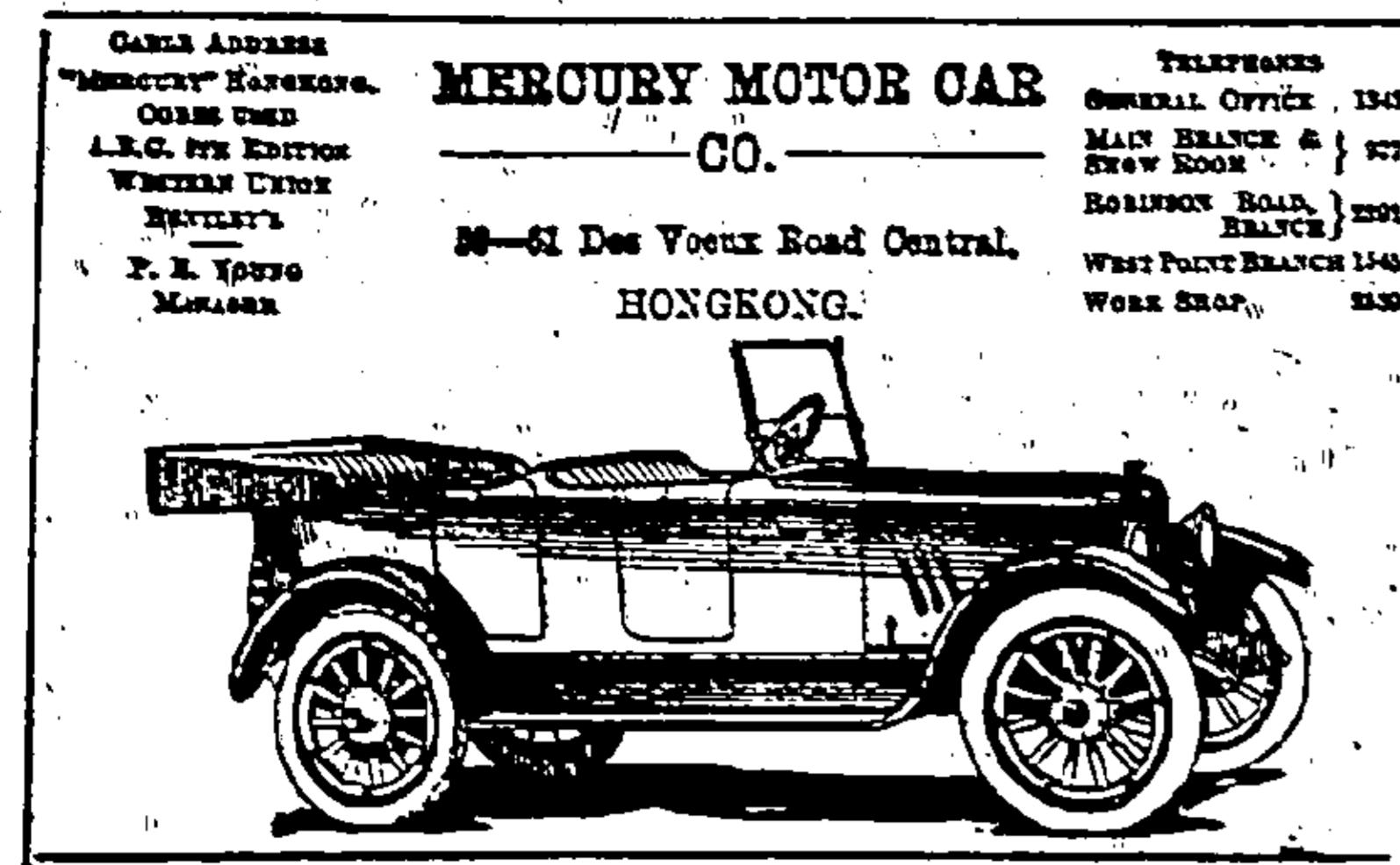
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KOWLOON DOCK BALL.

CHARMING DECORATIVE SCHEME.

MAMMOTH SHIP'S SALOON.

The annual ball of the staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—more familiarly known as the Kowloon Docks—was held last night at the yards in Kowloon. It was an extraordinarily pleasing function. The Committee had done a notable piece of work in transforming the great modelling lot of the big ship-building plant into an artistically decorated ballroom; it had made excellent provision for the transportation of its guests from the Hongkong side; the music, supper, and other arrangements were all that could be desired, and generous hospitality was the keynote of the evening. It was the sort of event that will endure long in the recollections of those fortunate enough to be there.

Inside the building, an inner room of canvas had been built, concealing the bare steel framework and iron roof, and this was lighted with hundreds of electric lights and Chinese lanterns. The ballroom was decorated to represent the saloon of a mammoth liner. The setting was very bright and colourful. Around the hall were palms, ferns, and flowers, interspersed with arm chairs, and the trellis that encircled the room carried the flags of the Allies in lurid profusion. The lighting effect was ingenious and artistic, the ceiling appearing to be set with jewels. There was a large centre piece surrounded by ten squares, the whole making a most attractive pattern of softly coloured lights. On the wall was an electric sign, containing the figures "1866-1921," the period the Dock Company had been in existence, and this alternately glowed and faded. The dining hall also was charmingly decorated, the principal feature being the ceiling, with its large inverted dome of yellow, blue and pink, from which was suspended a big yellow lamp shade. In the centre were the letters "H.W.D.C." surrounded with coloured lights. On the walls were the flags of the Allies. The other rooms—card rooms, bar, cloak-rooms and entrances—also were prettily illuminated and decorated.

The guests numbered more than 400. Among those invited were: Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. Urquhart, Dr. and Mrs. Grove, Dr. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Greig, Mr. Shaw, Captain and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang, Mr. King, Salter, Mr. and Mrs. Yeo, Capt. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Arthur, Mr. D. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. J. W. Graham; also representatives of Bradley & Co., Macdonald & Co., Cosmo, Dock, Carmichael and Clark, Indo-China S.N. Co., O.S.K., T.K.K., N.Y.K., and other shipping companies and prominent firms.

Music was furnished by the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment, and the programme of dances was as follows:

Extra Waltz
1. Lancers
2. One Step
3. Waltz
4. Caledonians
5. Fox Trot
6. Highland Schottische
INTERNAL
7. Extra Waltz
7. Waltz
8. Lancers
9. One Step
10. Fox Trot
11. Waltz
12. One Step
13. Eightosome Reel
14. Fox Trot
15. Waltz
16. Caledonians
17. One Step
18. Maxina
19. Quadrilles
20. Fox Trot
21. Waltz
22. One Step

An elaborate supper, provided by the Hongkong Hotel, was served at 11 o'clock. Following was the menu:

1. Ox-tail Soup. 2. Beef Tea. 3. Lobster Salad. 4. Soured Fish. 5. Roast Turkey. 6. Roast Capon. 7. Roast Pheasant. 8. Roast Saddle of Lamb. 9. Roast Beef. 10. York Ham.

11. Corned Ox-tongue. 12. Melton Mowbray Pork Pies. 13. Green Peas. 14. Boiled Potatoes. 15. Chicken Salad. 16. Assorted Salad. 17. Compote of Fruit and Custard. 18. Ice Meringues. 19. Strawberry Ice Cream. 20. Assorted Pastry. 21. Coffee.

Mr. R. M. Dyer presided, and the following were at the official table: Mrs. Johnstone, Lady Ho Tung and Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mrs. Potter and Dr. Forsyth, Mrs. Sutherland and Mr. King Salter, Mrs. Clark and Mr. J. W. Graham, Miss Purvis and Mr. D. McMurray, Lady Chater and Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Dyer and Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Chatham and Sir Paul Chater, Mrs. Forsyth and Mr. H. P. White, Mrs. Hall and Mr. Cox, Mrs. Davidson and Mr. J. S. Gardner, Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Hogg, Mrs. Morrison and Capt. Davidson, Mr. E. L. Hesse, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. T. M. Morrison.

The Chairman submitted the toast of "The King" then proposed "The Guests." He extended them a hearty welcome and associated with the toast the name of Mr. Chatham, the Director of Public Works. The Chairman said Dr. Johnson defined an engineer as one who subdues the forces of nature to man's use. Everyone coming to Hongkong must be impressed with what the engineer had done in the Colony, and that was very largely due to the Department Mr. Chatham represented. (Applause.) He had always helped forward schemes of development and all movements for the good of the Colony. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Chatham said it was his privilege, on behalf of the guests, to thank the Dock Staff for their right royal entertainment. If any of the guests had not enjoyed themselves, it was certainly not the fault of the Dock Staff. In asking them to drink the toast of "The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and Staff," Mr. Chatham said it was many years since he witnessed a launch that was considered of great importance at the time—the launch of the "Hygiea" in 1891 by Lady Des Voeux, the wife of then Governor. The ship was then regarded as a marvellous feat but to day it would shrink in importance beside what the Dock Co. was capable of doing. The establishments of the Dock Company had expanded, and several times it had been necessary for them to take additional land. Very little of the old works remained, and, in the course of the next few years, practically all the old buildings would disappear. Their energetic manager, Mr. Chatham, was largely responsible for the great developments that had taken place. (Cheers.) "May the Company," concluded Mr. Chatham, "long pay dividends and bonuses to their staff." (Loud applause.) He coupled the toast with the names of the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone and Mr. Garraway.

The toast was enthusiastically received.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, who was received with loud applause, said: I feel I cannot do justice in responding for the staff who hope to receive many annual bonuses—(laughter)—without dragging in a little bit of ancient history. Article III of the Treaty of Nanking, signed at Nanking on August 29, 1842, ("oh," and laughter)—and subsequently ratified at Hongkong on June 26, 1843, states, "That it is being obviously desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships, as required, and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty, the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain the Island of Hongkong to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty the Queen." It will thus be seen that the needs of British shipping were the considerations that prompted the acquisition of this island, and the passage of time has more than justified the foresight of those who were responsible for its selection. If seventy-nine years ago we were dependent upon shipping for our welfare and had consequently to equip ourselves to repair such vessels as used the port how much more so to day? To answer my own question I would say that the only economic asset that Hongkong possesses is her harbour and the facilities which it gives for vessels of every flag using this gateway to China. The firm I have the honour to represent were at Macao and Canton in those early days, and on the signing of the Treaty of Nanking they promptly moved to Hongkong, and erected at East Point a repair-yard and slipway for our own vessels. Whether or no we executed repairs

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The toast was enthusiastically received.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, who was received with loud applause, said: I feel I cannot do justice in responding for the staff who hope to receive many annual bonuses—(laughter)—without dragging in a little bit of ancient history. Article III of the Treaty of Nanking, signed at Nanking on August 29, 1842, ("oh," and laughter)—and subsequently ratified at Hongkong on June 26, 1843, states, "That it is being obviously desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships, as required, and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty, the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain the Island of Hongkong to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty the Queen." It will thus be seen that the needs of British shipping were the considerations that prompted the acquisition of this island, and the passage of time has more than justified the foresight of those who were responsible for its selection. If seventy-nine years ago we were dependent upon shipping for our welfare and had consequently to equip ourselves to repair such vessels as used the port how much more so to day? To answer my own question I would say that the only economic asset that Hongkong possesses is her harbour and the facilities which it gives for vessels of every flag using this gateway to China. The firm I have the honour to represent were at Macao and Canton in those early days, and on the signing of the Treaty of Nanking they promptly moved to Hongkong, and erected at East Point a repair-yard and slipway for our own vessels. Whether or no we executed repairs

1. Ox-tail Soup. 2. Beef Tea. 3. Lobster Salad. 4. Soured Fish. 5. Roast Turkey. 6. Roast Capon. 7. Roast Pheasant. 8. Roast Saddle of Lamb. 9. Roast Beef. 10. York Ham.

11. Corned Ox-tongue. 12. Melton Mowbray Pork Pies. 13. Green Peas. 14. Boiled Potatoes. 15. Chicken Salad. 16. Assorted Salad. 17. Compote of Fruit and Custard. 18. Ice Meringues. 19. Strawberry Ice Cream. 20. Assorted Pastry. 21. Coffee.

Mr. R. M. Dyer presided, and the following were at the official table: Mrs. Johnstone, Lady Ho Tung and Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mrs. Potter and Dr. Forsyth, Mrs. Sutherland and Mr. King Salter, Mrs. Clark and Mr. J. W. Graham, Miss Purvis and Mr. D. McMurray, Lady Chater and Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Dyer and Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Chatham and Sir Paul Chater, Mrs. Forsyth and Mr. H. P. White, Mrs. Hall and Mr. Cox, Mrs. Davidson and Mr. J. S. Gardner, Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Hogg, Mrs. Morrison and Capt. Davidson, Mr. E. L. Hesse, Mr. T. Sutherland, Mr. T. M. Morrison.

The Chairman submitted the toast of "The King" then proposed "The Guests." He extended them a hearty welcome and associated with the toast the name of Mr. Chatham, the Director of Public Works. The Chairman said Dr. Johnson defined an engineer as one who subdues the forces of nature to man's use. Everyone coming to Hongkong must be impressed with what the engineer had done in the Colony, and that was very largely due to the Department Mr. Chatham represented. (Applause.) He had always helped forward schemes of development and all movements for the good of the Colony. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Chatham said it was his privilege, on behalf of the guests, to thank the Dock Staff for their right royal entertainment. If any of the guests had not enjoyed themselves, it was certainly not the fault of the Dock Staff. In asking them to drink the toast of "The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and Staff," Mr. Chatham said it was many years since he witnessed a launch that was considered of great importance at the time—the launch of the "Hygiea" in 1891 by Lady Des V

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BUENOS AIRES—Borde, Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

SEATTLE MARU Tuesday, 8th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BURMA MARU—Tuesday, 10th January.

KASADO MARU (Taking Passengers) Thursday, 20th January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNSAN MARU Wednesday, 2nd February.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OCEAN POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MANILA MARU (Call Manila) Monday, 24th January.

NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMUR MARU Sunday, 16th January.

NEW ORLEANS LINE. HAMBURG MARU Monday, 7th February.

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FOR	SHIPS	TO	DATE
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & WUHU	HUNAN	JAN. 15, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHINAN	JAN. 15, at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	LINAN	JAN. 15, at D'Bight.	
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	LUCHEW	JAN. 15, at 9 a.m.	
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND FUHON	SUTANG	JAN. 15, at Noon.	
SWATOW, SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	KANTO	JAN. 15, at 9 a.m.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHIHO & DAIREN	KWANSHI	JAN. 15, at D'Bight.	
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	SINKIANG	JAN. 15, at Noon.	
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,345	3rd Jan.	MARSELLS, LONDON & Awerp.
"DELTA"	4,000	5th Feb.	Do.
"DUNERA"	4,000	10th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (CARGO)	4,000	19th Feb.	Do.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	4th Mar.	MARSELLS, LONDON & Awerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	4th Feb.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"KANOWNA"	5,000	15th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,000	25th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"JAPAN"	6,000	26th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged package must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goochard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIOTOKA MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m. KAGA MARU ... Friday, 11th Feb., at 11 a.m. YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m. TAMA MARU ... Friday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

LISBON MARU ... Sunday, 6th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Jan., at 11 a.m. AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Feb., at 11 a.m. TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Manila, Java, Straits, via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th January.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 14th February.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SANUKI MARU ... Thursday, 3rd February.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

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OCEAN LINER (Yokohama direct) ... Saturday, 22nd Jan.

ROADWAY MARU ... Friday, 28th January.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

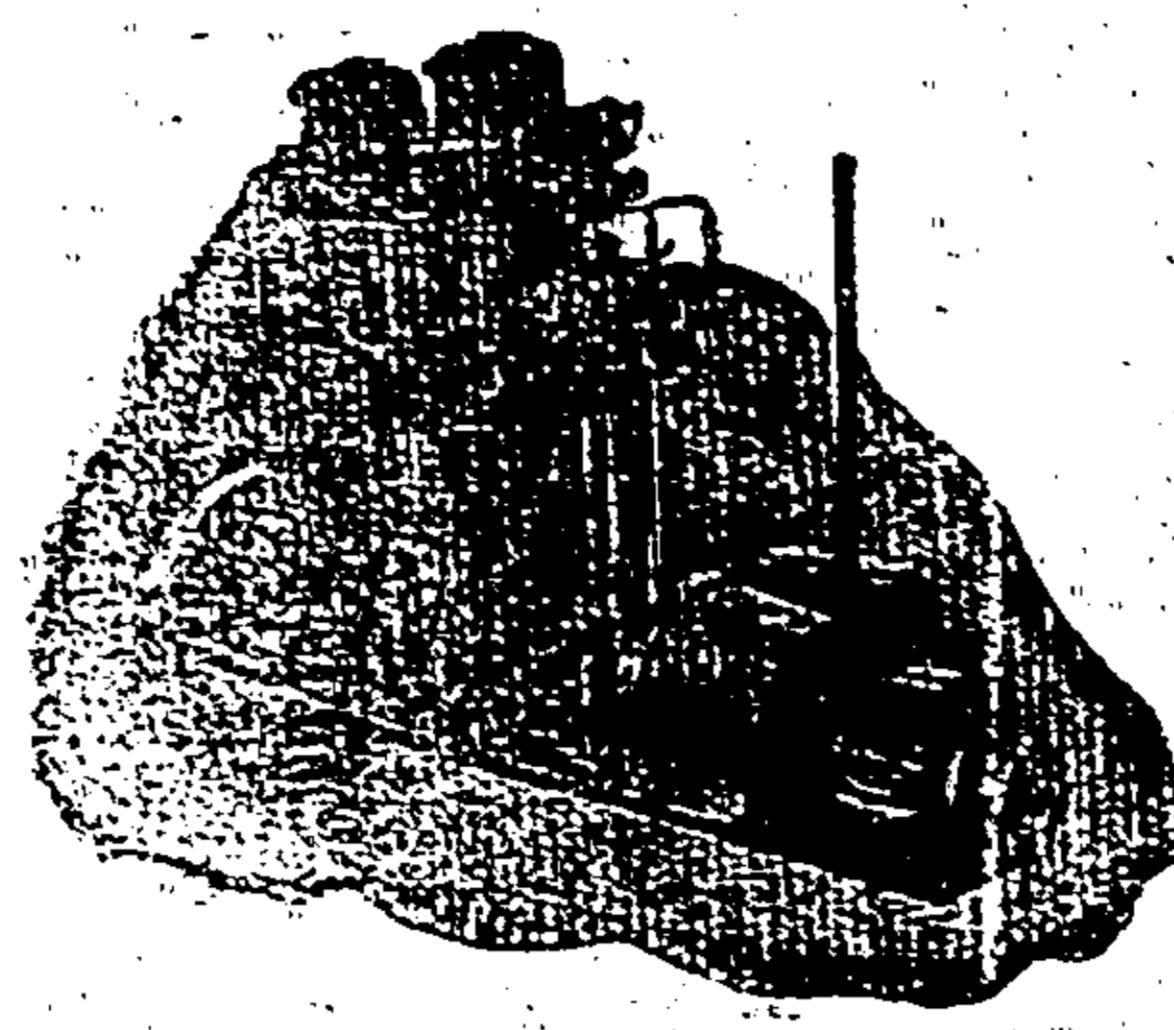
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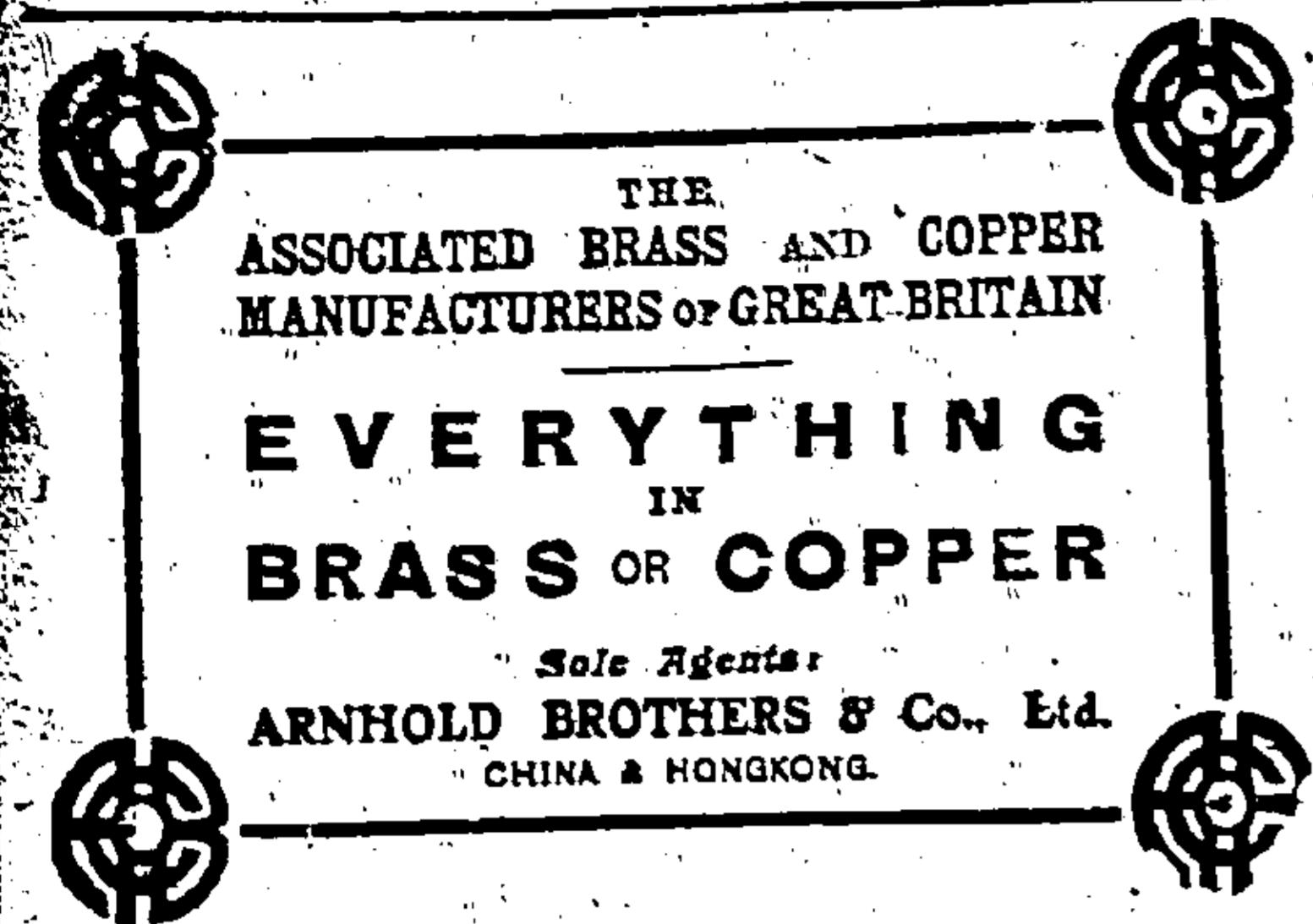
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have REMOVED to
No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

My dear Children.
This week there is a Red Indian story specially for boys, but possibly some of the girls will like it too.

Of course you have all played Red Indians, with feathers stuck in your hair and wigwams? (I don't mean that you stick wigwams in your hair, though it sounds a bit like it!) And sometimes, if grown-ups will let you, you can dig a hole in the ground and make a fire in it and roast potatoes.

I expect most of you have played "tracking" too, but in case you have not, this is how you play it. One or two, who are the Indians, have a few minutes start. They must go as fast as they can and must show which way they have gone by leaving arrows made of sticks or stones on the ground every now and then, pointing in the direction in which they have gone. There are a number of signs which can be used in "tracking" and these of you who are scouts will probably know them better than I do. It is a good game and I wish there were a lot of you here to play it with me this very minute!

Your loving,
PETER PAN.

MOON-EYE'S PRESENT TO LAUGHING LILY.

A TALE OF RED INDIANS.

There was once a farmer named Charles Dangerfield who could not make enough money at home, so he thought that he would try his luck abroad.

His wife had never been away from England but agreed that she would like to travel. So they went to America and there Dangerfield built a log hut in a lonely spot, some distance from a town and, having made a clearing in the wood, began to plant the ground all round.

Things grew very well there and in two or three years time they had so many vegetables that they were able to sell them in the distant market and the log hut had been made larger and was comfortably furnished.

One day Mr. Dangerfield said to his wife, "I must take a large load of vegetables to town to-morrow so I will start at daybreak and then shall be back before dark."

He never liked to leave his wife for fear of the Indians, who sometimes came down from the mountains near by and attacked the English.

So the next morning he was up very early, harnessed his horse to the cart which he had filled with vegetables and drove off. His wife and his little son, Basil, who was four years old, waved good-bye till he was out of sight and then Mrs. Dangerfield went into the house to see to the work, whilst Basil played about in the sun.

The day went quickly as there was plenty to be done but, although it was Basil's bed time, Mr. Dangerfield had not appeared.

"Perhaps the horse has gone lame," his wife thought. "And he will be here before long."

The place seemed very quiet, only the trees rustling in the wind, and she put Basil to bed and then went outside to listen for the clink-clink of the horse's hoofs along the rough road.

All was quiet at first and she walked a few yards from the house, feeling anxious.

"What is that?" she said to herself with a start, for in the bushes near by she distinctly heard whispering.

In another moment three Indians burst out from behind the bushes and rushed into the house.

Mr. Dangerfield ran as fast as he could but they had slammed the door to and she was trembling so that for a moment she could not open it. When at last she managed to push it open she saw, to her horror, one of the Indians jumping out of the window with Basil in his arms!

The other two had seized Mr. Dangerfield's gun and some food that was on the table and they rushed past her and were out of the house

PETER PAN.

MY BIRTHDAY.

I wish I had a birthday just once or twice a week, All my friends could come to tea And Play at Hide and Seek And Oranges and Lemons, Or Cobble mend my shoe, For when I have a birthday There's such a lot to do,

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

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"GANTA" 23rd Jan. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
"IXION" 5th Feb. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp
"MENTOR" 22nd Feb. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"THEIRAS" 1st Mar. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp
"HELENUS" 8th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
"HECTOR" 18th Jan. Genoa & Liverpool
"MELLEROPHON" 26th Jan. Genoa, Marsella & Liverpool
"ANCHISES" 5th Feb. Liverpool & Glasgow
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" 8th Feb. Genoa, Havre & Liverpool

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"PROTEUS" 17th Feb. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver
"TALTHYBIUS" 10th Mar. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver

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"AGAMEMNON" via Suez 25th January

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES" 5th Feb. (12 noon) for Liverpool direct
"MENTOR" 22nd Feb. for London direct
"THEIRAS" 1st Mar. for London direct
"STENTOR" 15th Mar. for London direct

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Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIIS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

FROM	PER	TIME
SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.		
Shanghai, Japan, Shanghai and Manila	Ranmu	Ranmu Marc
MONDAY, JANUARY 17.		
Straits and Calcutta, Australia and Manila	Totomi Marc	Ali Marc
Strata	Kusano Marc	

OUTWARD MAIIS.

FROM	PER	TIME
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.		
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Human	1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Chenan	3 p.m.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Kwongkang	5 p.m.
Swatow, *Shanghai and Bangkok	Alaska Marc	5 p.m.
Swatow, *Strata, and *Bangkok	Linan	5 p.m.
Fort Bayard	Wasuu	6 p.m.
*Shanghai and Wuchow	Sonon	6 p.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.		
Shanghai and North China	Kwangtung	9 a.m.
Amoy and Swatow	Van Waerwijck	9 a.m.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Katfoog	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amakus Marc	9 a.m.
Swatow, *Amoy, and *Takao	Souhu Marc	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 17.		
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, THURSDAY ISLAND	Kwangtung	5 p.m.
Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m. Hwang Ping		
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Yusung	
TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.		
Strata, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhaka, Aden and EGYPT	Nippon	9 a.m.
Philippines Islands, Australia, New Zealand, THURSDAY ISLAND, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Nikko Marc	11 a.m.
Swatow, Bangkok	Luchow	11 a.m.
Amoy, *Shanghai, & *North China	Sciyoung	11 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrance	1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Wingwong	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.		
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Kann	8 a.m.
Weihsien and Haiphong	Lekceang	9 a.m.
Swatow, *Chopo and Dairen	Kwawong	5 p.m.
Swatow, *Shanghai, & *North China	Tanghing	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.		
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	11 a.m.
Swatow	Hinsang	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	11 a.m.
Swatow, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Laiyang	1 p.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 21.		
Philippine Islands	Lopang	2 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kwaisang	5 p.m.

*Corresp. indicates bearing vessel's name only.

I have so many presents
When I come down that day,
I don't have any lessons,
But play and play and play.

My birthday cake is lovely
With icing pink and white,
The whole day is just scrumptious
From morning until night.

ANSWERS TO THE BURIED TREES.

1. Beech.
2. Rowan.
3. Ash.
4. Camphor.
5. Pine.
6. Fir.

What is worse than raining cats and dogs?

Hail! g omnibus and taxis.

APPOINTMENTS
GAZETTED.

Mr. Sevens' return and resumption of the Colonial Secretariate.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell as Second Magistrate.

Mr. N. L. Smith as Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross as Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs, as Registrar of Marriages, and as member of both Councils.

Dr. P. T. Keay as Port Health Officer.

Mr. Wong Mi as a Forest Officer.

SPORT.

RUGBY.

ARMY v. CLUB.

This Cup tie will be played on the Club ground today, at 4 p.m. N. A. Wodehouse (Navy) will referee. Club XV.—H. S. Rouse; G. A. V. Hall; J. W. Alabaster; A. M. D. Wallace and D. Logan; J. W. Brown and N. G. Sayth; G. G. N. Thoson, N. C. Nacamura; A. T. Lampugh, N. A. Harper, H. G. Baxter, J. S. McCann, G. Cooper and J. Ralston (capt.).

Army.—Lt. Mockridge; Capt. Tomory, Capt. Murray (capt.), Lt. Bevan and Lt. Moore; Lieut. Emerson and Lieut. Davis; Lieut. Sergeant, Lieut. Dodding, Lieut. Mortimer, Capt. Bristow, Lieut. Hammond, Capt. Wahl, Lieut. Lakom, and Lieut. Morton.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. CRAIGENOWER.

At Happy Valley today at 2 p.m. the K.C.C. will be represented by: E. L. Brisa, D. M. Goodall, B. D. Evans, J. Stalker, C. J. Stapleton, H. Overy, A. O. Brown, R. Southerton, A. W. Ramsay, R. Pestonji, W. F. J. Gorwin.

BILLIARDS.

HO KUM TONG.

Entries for the Billiard Handicap for the four beautiful Cups presented by Mr. Ho Kum Tong and to be played for at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, will be closed on 20th January, 1921.

1st Prize Cup valued at \$200.00; 2nd Prize Cup valued at \$100.00; 3rd Prize Cup valued at \$50.00. Highest Break Cup valued at \$50.00. Entrance Fees of \$3.00 will be devoted to charities. Intending competitors who have not paid their entrance Fee on the night of drawing will be struck out.

INTER-MESS LEAGUE.

Following is the table of the results in the above league up to and including January 8.—

Games	P. W. L. D. F. A. P.
P. O's.....	14 10 0 4 64 20 24
R.G.A.	
Victoria.....	12 11 0 1 59 13 23
Garrison M.....	13 7 3 3 44 34 17
Wilt Spts.....	12 7 3 2 44 28 16
R.G.A. Stone- cutter.....	12 7 3 2 44 28 16
H.K. Police.....	13 5 3 5 40 38 15
Warders M.....	12 5 1 3 34 38 11
R.E.'s.....	13 3 8 2 31 47 8
R.G.A.	
Leyman.....	12 3 8 1 28 44 7
R.A.M.C.	13 1 11 1 16 62 3

CHURCH SERVICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR
IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES
UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

HONGKONG 16TH JANUARY, 1921.
2ND SUNDAY, AFTER EPIPHANY.

• Holy Communion at 7.50 a.m.
Children's Service 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Cathedral Chor.

Responses, Ferial; Venit; Ferial; (10th); Psalms, 27 (Macfarren); 59 (Macfarren); Te Deum; Woodward; Smart; Tenebrae; Benedictus; Anthems; "Sing praises"; Gounod; Hymn; 76.

Holy Communion at 12 noon.

Evening Service at 6 p.m.

Auxiliary Chor. Psalm, 68; Woodard; Cook; Macfarren; Camidge (18th morning); None; Dimitrie; Bandy; Hymn, 82, 92, 221.